

---

**FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

*SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PARKS WATER SYSTEM UPGRADES AT LAKE  
CACHUMA CAMPGROUND*

**Appendix B**  
**Tree Protection and Replacement Program**

---

June 2010



## PARK DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

### AGENDA

DATE: October 27, 1994

TO: Santa Barbara County Park Commission

FROM: Coleen Lund, Civil Engineer *CL*  
Claude Garciacelay, Park Planner *CG*

RE: Private Development Tree Mitigation Policy at Park Department Administered Receiver Sites

---

### RECOMMENDATION:

Approve "Tree Mitigation Policy" for Park Department acceptance of County Planning & Development requests to accept excess trees and/or in lieu funds from private development projects.

### DISCUSSION:

Mitigation measures imposed as condition of development by Planning & Development (P&D) occasionally require that an applicant/developer mitigate the removal of trees which are impacted as a part of a proposed site development. The number (ratio) of trees to be mitigated is determined by P&D utilizing their Biological Thresholds and Guidelines. In certain cases the project site is so constrained that there is no room for mitigation of trees on the project site.

P&D has, in the past, approached the Park Department to see if receiver sites, administered by Parks, were available that could accept these tree mitigations. Attached is a brief historical outline of four projects with which Parks has been involved. One has included the actual transfer of trees and the other three have required that the applicant compensate for the mitigation by paying the Park Department a fee of which would be used for tree purchase and planting.

Also included for review is a memo sent to the then Division of Environmental Review (DER), outlining the general concerns, benefits and responsibilities that the Park Department would be willing to undertake through an agreement with P&D. This 1992 memo was in response to a request by DER and their perceived need to identify potential mitigation receiver sites. With the demise and reorganization of DER, this program never moved forward. The information in this memo is still valid and pertinent

to our concerns with the exception that we are requesting in lieu funds instead of trees.

The amount collected would be fifty dollars (\$ 50.00) per tree and arrived at as follows:

Plant stock	\$ 15.00
Labor	10.00
Maintenance	25.00 (\$ 5.00 per year for five years)

The attached policy identifies; preferred plant species in cases where trees have already been purchased prior to Park Department involvement in the mitigation and the method by which to track deposits of in lieu fees for planting in each of the designated geographical areas.

This policy will be directed to Planning & Development Department for the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding. The MOU would outline the procedure to be followed by P&D for off-site tree mitigation on Park Department administered grounds.

A trust fund or series of trust funds would be set up for deposits of in lieu fees for future tree planting.

## OAK TREE MITIGATION

### BY COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT (HISTORY)

We have been involved in (4) mitigation cases since 1991. Typically in the past Planning & Dev. staff (formerly RMD) have approached us with a need to mitigate trees off-site because of limited on-site space for planting trees for the project in question. P&D establishes the mitigating ratios (10:1, 5:1, 1:1) and have called and told us the number of trees which need to be mitigated. Typically, they have also asked that if possible, the location of the mitigation occur within the regional area of the originally impacted site. P&D has not required any follow-up monitoring.

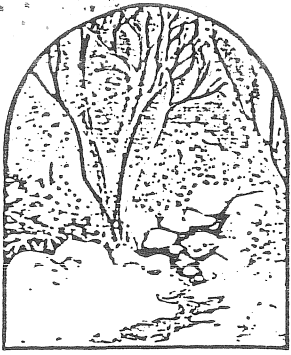
- 1) December 10, 1991 - Spear Development (So. Coast East)  
RMD required the developer to purchase 30 1 gal. Quercus agrifolia trees from San Marcos Growers and have them delivered to the South County Yard.

The RMD letter giving instructions to the developer indicated that the trees would be used to replant trees lost to the Painted Cave Fire. Reforest Tucker's Grove?

The developer spent \$116.98 with San Marcos Growers.

- 2) August 7, 1992 - Wilder Development (SY/Lompoc)  
Developer required to mit. 3 mature oaks 10:1  
Mitigation of 30 trees - 5 gal. size  
Received \$450.00 (30 x \$15.00)  
Deposited to CCREC
- 3) April 14, 1993 - Schultheis Dev. (So. Coast West)  
Developer required to mit. 44 oak saplings 1:1  
Mitigation of 44 trees - 5 gal. size  
Received \$660.00 (44 x \$15.00)  
Deposited to ZZADM
- 4) May 12 & 19, 1994 - Jaffe Dev. (So. Coast East)  
Developer required to mit. 3 mature oaks 10:1  
Mitigation of 30 trees - 5 gal. size  
Received total of \$450.00 (30 x \$15.00)  
Deposited to A2TRC

Typically, RMD had required that mitigation be done with 1 gal. trees because they feel they will establish and naturalize themselves quicker, or at the largest 5 gal. size. Discussions with them to establish a an equitable size for mitigation (since we prefer to plant 15 gal. size trees) resulted in a 5 gal. size.



# Santa Barbara County Park Department

610 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93105

MICHAEL H. PAHOS

Director of Parks

Jeff Stone

Assistant Director of Parks

TO: Kathy Kefauver, Division of Environmental Review  
Resource Management Department

FROM: Claude Garciacelay, Park Planner *ag*

DATE: July 14, 1992

RE: Oak Tree Mitigations at Park Department Administered  
Receiver Sites

- I have discussed the nature of our meeting of June 16 with Jeff Stone, Assistant Park Director, Mike Pahos, Park Director and Coleen Lund, Civil Engineer and have the following comments for you, as well as a preliminary list of potential receiver sites.

In general, the Park Department feels that this could be a good program benefiting all those involved and looks forward to developing a program for implementation which would indicate how the process would work and outline responsibilities and benefits in a "Memo of Understanding" with RMD.

1) The Park Department feels that it would be most efficient for monitoring of the mitigated trees to be accomplished by Park Department staff which will be responsible for their maintenance. Staff could report their findings to RMD on an agreed upon time frame to comply with the mitigation.

2) Along with the mitigated trees, we would be looking for provisions for tree installation to include but not limited to: staking poles, tying/guying materials, gopher cages, amendments, extension of irrigation systems, as well as fees for labor to plant, storage/transfer of trees. The Park Department could establish a per tree fee which would cover these costs, and we would require min. 15 gal. size trees.

3) The Park Department would still need to be consulted on a case by case basis to be able to assess the best locations for mitigated trees and maintenance schedules.

4) Since the best time to plant native oaks is in the fall, we feel it would be best to set up a funding system whereby a mitigation fee per tree would be assessed, with funds to be used for the express and sole purpose of planting trees. A specific program would have to be established which would account for the numbers and specific sites of mitigation origination (cases), numbers and sources to procure 15 gal trees for mitigations, and specific receiver sites. In this way, trees could be planted at their most optimum time for survival and could easily be monitored on a yearly basis. Sort of mitigation banking.

Jeff Stone, Assistant Park Director has compiled the following list of potential Oak Tree Mitigation Receiver Sites based on maintenance considerations and operational advantages. Also, each site has been identified as type of habitat and coastal or valley oak receiver site.

#### South Coast Sites

1. Toro Canyon Park - An existing oak woodland where resident staff could assure preliminary maintenance. Coast Live Oak
2. Tucker's Grove - Existing riparian and oak woodland, oaks could be planted on hillside where there is existing drip irrigation. Replace oaks lost to Paint Fire. Coast Live Oaks
3. Lake Los Carneros - Existing coastal sage scrub and valley grassland, riparian wetland. Additional oaks can be located at this site. Coast Live Oaks

#### Cachuma Lake

1. All areas within the campground are within oak woodland. This site would be our first choice for any mitigation due to the tremendous loss of oaks in the last few years and the impact of those losses to the facility. On-going maintenance could be accomplished here. Coast Live and Valley Oaks

#### North County

1. Nojoqui Park - Existing oak woodland and riparian. Trees could be planted to supplement existing woodland and planted to restore lower park area that was cleared at one time and planted with non-native spp. Coast Live and Valley Oaks
2. Miguelito Park - Existing oak and riparian woodland. Hillside in new area could use planting to re-establish trees in an area previously grazed by cattle. Coast Live Oak

Oak Tree Mitigation Receiver Sites  
Kathy Kefauver, RMD  
July 14, 1992  
Page 3

Please call me if I can answer any questions regarding our comments or provide further information. We look forward to working with you and RMD on a tree mitigation program.

**PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT TREE MITIGATION POLICY  
AT PARK DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED RECEIVER SITES**

**I. Planning & Development Request**

- a) Planning & Development makes a request to Park Department to accept private development mitigation trees or acceptance of in lieu fees for planting of trees.

**II. Acceptance of Trees**

- a) Park Department to accept **no less than** five (5) gallon size trees.
- b) Tree Receiver Sites and acceptable plant species are as described on Attachment A.
- c) Site for planting trees will be that which is closest to the development providing the mitigation.
- d) Park Department would monitor the mitigated trees and Park staff would report their findings to Planning and Development, if requested, on an agreed upon time frame to comply with the mitigation.
- e) Along with the mitigated trees, provisions for tree installation would be provided to the Park Department and would include but not limited to: staking poles, tying/guying materials, gopher cages.

**III. Acceptance of In-Lieu Fees**

- a) Developer pays fifty dollars (\$ 50.00) per tree to the Park Department for planting of trees at designated receiver sites per Section II (b) & (c). This cost would be reviewed by the Park Department annually for necessary adjustments.
- b) Funds would be deposited in a trust fund or similar method as may be approved by the Board of Supervisors, to be used for the purchase of trees and associated provisions, labor costs to plant the trees and costs to provide maintenance for an extended five (5) year period after planting.
- c) Park Department to do planting of trees as may be required from time to time in the fall of the year.

## ATTACHMENT "A"

### MITIGATION RECEIVER SITES

The following list of potential Tree Mitigation Receiver Sites is compiled based on maintenance considerations and operational advantages. Also, each site has been identified as type of habitat and coastal or valley oak receiver site.

#### South Coast Sites

1. **Toro Canyon Park** - An existing oak woodland where resident staff could assure preliminary maintenance. *Coast Live Oak*
2. **Tucker's Grove** - Existing riparian and oak woodland. Oaks could be planted on hillside where there is existing drip irrigation and would replace oaks lost to Paint Fire. *Coast Live Oaks*
3. **Lake Los Carneros** - Existing coastal sage scrub and valley grassland, riparian wetland. Additional oaks can be located at this site. *Coast Live Oaks*

#### Cachuma Lake

1. All areas within the campground are within oak woodland. This site would be our first choice for any mitigation due to the tremendous loss of oaks in the last few years and the impact of those losses to the facility. On-going maintenance could be accomplished here. *Coast Live and Valley Oaks*

#### North County

1. **Nojoqui Park** - Existing oak woodland and riparian. Trees could be planted to supplement existing woodland and planted to restore lower park area that was cleared at one time and planted with non-native species. *Coast Live and Valley Oaks*
2. **Miguelito Park** - Existing oak and riparian woodland. Hillside in new area could use planting to re-establish trees in an area previously grazed by cattle. *Coast Live Oak*